



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE : S. NEWCOMB, Mathematics ; R. S. WOODWARD, Mechanics ; E. C. PICKERING, Astronomy ; T. C. MENDENHALL, Physics ; R. H. THURSTON, Engineering ; IRA REMSEN, Chemistry ; JOSEPH LE CONTE, Geology ; W. M. DAVIS, Physiography ; O. C. MARSH, Paleontology ; W. K. BROOKS, Invertebrate Zoölogy ; C. HART MERRIAM, Vertebrate Zoölogy ; N. L. BRITTON, Botany ; HENRY F. OSBORN, General Biology ; H. P. BOWDITCH, Physiology ; J. S. BILLINGS, Hygiene ; J. McKEEN CATTELL, Psychology ; DANIEL G. BRINTON, J. W. POWELL, Anthropology.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

CONTENTS:

<i>An Historical Survey of the Science of Mechanics:</i>	
R. S. WOODWARD	141
<i>The Five Books of History:</i> J. W. POWELL	157
<i>Unity of Nomenclature in Zoölogy and Botany:</i>	
C. HART MERRIAM	161
<i>Scientific Literature:</i> —	162
<i>Can an Organism without a Mother be Born from an Egg?</i> W. K. B. Schorlemmer's <i>Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry:</i> EDGAR F. SMITH.	
<i>Notes and News:</i> —	164
<i>Hygiene; Physics;— Anatomy; Carnivorous Plants; Toads on the Seashore; General.</i>	
<i>Societies and Academies:</i> —	166
<i>New York Academy of Sciences, Section of Biology; Biological Society of Washington.</i>	
<i>Scientific Journals</i>	168
<i>New Books</i>	168

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the responsible editor, Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison on Hudson, N. Y.
Subscriptions (five dollars annually) and advertisements should be sent to the Publisher of SCIENCE, 41 East 49th St., New York, or Lancaster, Pa.

AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE SCIENCE OF MECHANICS.*

OUR age is at once the age of excessive specialization and the age of excessive popularization of science. Every smallest field of scientific activity has its gleaners and classifiers and builders of technical terminology. The workers in each field proceed, as a rule, without much regard to the inter-

*Address delivered by Professor R. S. Woodward, at a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, November 26, 1894.

ests and objects of the workers in adjoining fields, and it may easily happen that the precise and lucid, if not romantic, literature current in one field will be well-nigh unintelligible in another. So far, indeed, has this specialization gone that the various classes of specialists have but little common ground on which to meet, and it is sometimes difficult, if not impossible, for them to dwell together in peace and harmony. In a general scientific assembly, for example, the naturalists feel great uneasiness in listening to a paper from a mathematician or physicist, while the latter are almost certain to seek relief in the open air from the depression induced in them by the wealth of terminology essential to the description of a new species. The general public, on the other hand, busy though it be with multifarious affairs, is quick to appreciate the results of science and eager to know how they have been attained. To meet this legitimate demand for information, scientific and pseudo-scientific men have given us a flood of popular literature explaining almost every discovery, principle, theory, and speculation known to scientific thought. Nay more, and worse, this popularization has gone so far that many have come to think that the royal road to learning has been found ; that it is only necessary, in fact, to acquire a little of the technical terminology, to read a few books, and to witness a few pyrotechnic experiments to come into possession of